A NEW BLOODY ALMANACK,

FOR THIS INSUING

YEAR 1645.

VVherein is contained & mentioned (for our better instruction) divers obseruations, both out of the Sacred Scriptures, and other learned Astronomers, both ancient and moderne. With sundry aduertisements, and forwarnings, and other things of note, worth the obseruation of every one in generall &c.

Corne, Plants, Rootes, Hearbs, Fish, Fowle and Beasts, must bleed
This yeare, the hungry maw of Man to feed.

Blessed are the Peace-makers, for they shall be called the Children of God. Math. 5. 9.

Come and behold the workes of the Lord, what desolation he hath made in the earth. He maketh warres to cease unto the end of the world, he breaketh the Bow, and cutteth the Speare, and burneth the Chariots with fire. Psal. 46. 8. 9.

England *beware, and to thy Selfe take heed,*
Salue up thy wounds, and doe no longer bleed.

LONDON,
Printed by *Iohn Hammond*, 1645.

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better instruction) divers observations, both out of the Sacred

Scriptures, and other learned Astronomers, both ancient and mo-

dern. With many observements and discoveries, unfolden diligent-

ly, with the observations of severall &c.

Giving Flowers, Leaves, Hearts, Darts, Fowls, and Beasts, newly Blood

This year, the hungry man of Allen to feed.

Come and behold the workes of the Lord, what delolations he hath made in the

earth. He maketh warres to cease unto the end of the world he breaketh the Bow,

and cutteth the Spear, and burneth the Chariots in the fire. Psal. 46. 8. 9.

England beware, and to thy Selfe take heed,
Salve up thy wounds, and doe no longer bleed.

LONDON,

Printed by John Hammond, 1645.

First for the yeer 1645. in generall, with

the opinion of ſundry learned Aſtronomers concerning the ſame.

THE Yeare is divided into Seaſons, Quarters, Moneths, Weeks, Dayes, Houres, &c. Therefore the Calculation it is by ſtrong ſuppoſition doubted, that (without Gods great mercy) this will be a hard yeare, an inconſtant yeare, and an uncharitable yeare, wherein will happen Diſcord, Envie, Fraud, Falſe-love, Theft, treaſon, and Blood ſhed. The envious Planet *Saturne* hath had great Predomination: and bloody *Mars* hath waited on both ſides, almoſt to the ruine of theſe three Kingdoms. *Haly* a great Aſtrologian writes thus: If *Mars* be at any time in a fixed and immoveable Signe: he fore-telleth violent contention of Kings and others. And if he be in a fixed Signe, he prognoſticateth unreaſonable variance, and foretelleth great ſlaughters and infirmities amongſt men. And as Doctor *Harvey* writeth, *Saturne* cauſeth great feare and dread to come ſuddenly upon the people, a great ſterrility and barrenneſſe of the earth ſhall enſue, manifold ſubverſions, ſhip-wracks, burnings, and other calamities, and contagious and peſtilent diſeaſes, both among men and beaſts, &c.

Theſe things fore-ſheweth, that weighty and wonderfull things ſhall come into the world, for theſe malevolent Planets with their envious aſpects, cauſeth horrible miſrule, and tragicall miſchiefes, for being diſturbed and infeſted, the worſe and more malicious they will be: and ſo conſequently do hurt and annoy the more ſorrefully, cauſing abundance of waters, and much evill weather, unwonted miſchiefes, and great ſorrow, much envie, debate, quarrelling, hatred and ſtrife: many grievous and bitter contentions, much going to Law with one an other for things of ſmall conſequence, and old reckonings will be newly called to an account, concerning dead mens goods, manifold troubles, and ſudden uproars, much violent oppreſſions, extreme poverty, hu-

ger and misery to the poore, needy, and impotent sort of people: All which miseries and evils (it may be) every man may not personally feele: For by the mild and favourable aspects of the other benevolent Planets, their malevolence may be somewhat abated, for their mansions and aspects are sometimes good, and sometimes evill, according to the nature, and disposition of the Planets which are conjoyned: so that consequently, seeing a conjunction of good Planets is fortunate, and of evill, unfortunate: it is a very difficult matter to determine upon a Conjunction, which is good in respect of *Iupiter* and *Venus*, and evill in respect of *Saturne* and *Mars*: Also, *Sol* and *Luna* are indifferent good: but swift heeled *Mercury* playeth lack on both sides (as I doubt me there are too many in these wavering times) for he will be good with the good, and evill with the evill.

Divers learned men in this faculty severally suspendeth their judgement as *Alboazen* saith, that *Iupiter* conjoyned with *Saturne* taketh his misfortune, and produceth peace. But *Iunctinus* avoucheth that the conjunction of a good Planet with an evill, is evill and breedeth discord: but on both sides they conclude with this clause, or diffinition, that both their judgements must agree with the nature and disposition of that Planet, which beareth greatest sway in their houses. This therefore now only remaineth, to consider which of them shall be strongest, and of most vertue, power and might in the Heavens this yeere. The learned *Mesahalah* delivereth his judgement thus: Be it known, that when *Iupiter* is of more farre then *Saturne*: he betokeneth good hap: but if *Saturne* hath dominion, hee signifieth detriment and tribulation: For so *Alcabitius*, one of the most notable *Arabians* concludeth in *Introductione astrologica prima differentia*: the strength of a Planet is fortified when it possesseth his *Alhaz*; that is, his likenesse I meane when a masculine and diurnall Planet remaineth in a masculine and diurnall Signe and degree.

Now it is necessary that we may perceive the great necessity and affinity betweene our terrestriall and the celestriall bodies, whereby we may be partly forewarned of divers accidences hanging over our heads: but least that any man should thinke that hereby is attributed too much unto naturall providence, as though it were inevitable, and thereby to use it as a refuge, or sanctuary for all their evil actions and doings: unto such we will object the answer of *Crisippus*, written in this manner.

Although (saith he) nature hath provide all things from the beginning, and that by her providence all things are moved and stirred up by a certaine necessary reason and motion: yet notwithstanding, our disposition and mindes are no further subject or in danger thereof, then their propriety and quality is concordant and agreeable unto the same: for if what by nature, or wits be first made wholesome, and do utterly put off and avoide all evill influences and accidents, or else receive and beare them the more easily, without hurt or danger; if any contrary, or our despositions of of themselves be rude and grosse not ennued with strong reason or any kind of Letters or good learning to assist

and helpe withall; will with very light conflict or assault of our naturall inclination, run headlong into all kinde of errors and vice. Therefore we ought to know and understand that the Starres or Planets do not directly provoke, and force us to any thing but only maketh us apt and prone, and being so disposed, doth as it were allure and draw us forward to our owne naturall inclinations, in the which we follow the rule of reason taking it to be our only guide and Governour: they loose all their force, power and effect, which they by any meanes may have in and upon us. Contrariwise if we giv our selues over to follow our owne sensuality and naturall disposition, they worke even the same effect in us that they doe in bruite Beasts.

Gen. 1. 14. *God said, let there be lights in the firmament of Heaven, and let them be for Signes, and for Seasons, and for dayes, and yeares.*

Thus we may see the Heavenly Bodies show,
What accidents doth happe on earth below.
By their effects, and revolutions strange,
Foretelling all things subject unto change;
Sometimes in opposition, Time, a Square,
A Sextile, and Conjunction then there are,
Sometimes direct and sometimes retrograde,
To shew his wonderous works the Heavens that made
But it is GOD above that ruleth all,
In Heaven and Earth low they shall stand or fall.

A short judgment of foure quarters of this insuing Yeare 1645.

The spring time insuing is like to prove very moist, windy, and somewhat cold producing many Diseases, as Phrensies, Pestilence, Strangury Small Pockes, and other hot burning Fevers and Agues.

Summer will be rather moist then dry, with some halle, thunder and lightning especially in *July* and *September* the Sickneſse of this quarters are inflamations of the eyes, Plague, Fevers of blood, Iaundies, Ulcers and the like.

Harvest or Autumne will be variable and inconstant, moist, windy, coldy, temperate and dry. the infirmities of this quarter are Fistuloes, Spleene, Consumptions, the Collick, sore eyes, Melancholy and other greifes.

The winter quarter is like to be unseasonable, tedious, and very long, not without great store of Rine, Snow, many boisterous windes and very cold, hard, sharp and tempestious weather: the diseases of this quarter are Rhewmes, Poses, Stitches, Toothach, Palsies falling sickneſse, Goutes, and the like.

In those Climates where the influence of Eclipses doth happen it threatneth great Calamities in those partes, as bloody Warrs, Famine, Pestilence, compasse by Sea and Land, scarsity of corne and Fruites, fires, Shipwrack, and many other miseries, from which the LORD preserue us. The first Eclipse is of the Moone upon the thirteenth of *Ianuary*, about 5. of the clock at night. The other Eclipse is of the Sun, upon the eleventh day of *August* about noone.

Signes of Death and want of Corne, as saith Hipocrites.

The appearing of a Commet or blasing Starre, is a signe of a deare Yeare, if the Spring time or Sommer there fall great store of waters, or that the sky be overcast for many Dayes, together with Cloudes, hore Frosts or Mists, or that the winde keepe any while in the South, it is a manifest token of a great Death and the rather if these things happen when the Trees begin to blossom, or when the Cornefields be greene.

If Birds flock and fly together in great companies, and with crying and chirping forsake the Ilands, the Woods or the maine Land, and withdraw themselves neere to the Field of Houses, Townes or Cities, it is a token of great Barrennes, Death and want of Victualls.

Texts and notes of Scripture

Math. 24. 29. *Mark* 13. 24. Immediatly after the tribulation of these dayes shall the Sun be darkned; and the Moon shall not give her light; and the starrs shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken, &c.

Luke 21. 25. 26. And there shall be signes in the Sun, and in the Moon; and in the starrs; and upon the Earth distresse of Nations with perplexity; the sea and the wawes roaring; mens hearrs failing them for feare; and for looking after those things which are comming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken.

What is now the conclusion? Surely that the second comming of the Son of man draweth nigh, which shall be as it were in the dayes of NOAH. Gen. 13. 7. For as in the dayes which were before the flood, they were eating & drinking, marrying, and giving in marriage, untill the day that NOAH entred into the Arke, and perceived nothing till the Flood came and drowned them all. If we know our Lords will, and do it not, we shall worthily bee beaten with many stripes. Wherefore let us now at the last, speedily and earnestly call upon our mercifull God, lest he suddenly consume us in his heavie wrath and indignation, and that we may earnestly and unfainedly imbrace the gladsome tidings of his holy Gospel, and that through his infinit goodnesse, and exceeding mercy we may be safely protected, & wholy delivered from all these horrible evils both of body and soule. And for such which trust in God, let them reade what comfortable and sweet words the Lord of Hosts hath uttered with his owne mouth, Lev. 26. Chap. But unto such as will not hearken unto the Lord, in the same Chapter you may reade the heavie sentence which he threatneth against them.

Some predictions of each Moneth for this present Yeare. 1645.

January.

OR good or bad whatsoer'e it be,
it is come sel'se oft times we see,
What Fox to the old Foxmen may say,
but hare face most time, beareth all away

good counceil helpes when all is done,
Nothing so close but may come out,
where danger lyes, it's good to doubt.

March.

The number is increased more,
good choice is worse then was before,
Now one now more may be in fault,
with Cripples sometimes wise men halt.

Aprill

All Floods have ebs, this time keepes change,
some kombrea vipers, some are strange,
Good times fits best to gaine good Friends,
and all is well where all well ends.

May.

The Gallowes groanes when Knaues increase,
good with bad news might quickly cease
Such parly small successe succeeds,
how growes sweet flowers and stinking weeds.

June.

Too hot some cold is quickly allayd,
betwixt two evills who is not disswaide:
Great is the shake where vaile doth rend,
wide is the rent, none can amend.

July.

The hasty bich brings forth blind whelps,
that goeth on which want no helps,
Who would not take what time doth yeeld
who keepes at home when Marte in feild.

Auguſt.

When fruites be ripe then must they fall,
that evill seemes lesse, which lights on all,
What right hand gets the left doth loose,
wise men in time prevent their lose.

September.

As men do sow, so must they reape,
wise men do looke before they leape,
To catch too high may cost a neck,
shall Bramble Bush, tall Cedar check.

October.

October.

Who fals but he whom footing fails;
where many knowes some will tell tales:
What is soavile; but wel pretext;
where wil swayes wit; what is the next.

December.

What one cannot another may,
there is no strayt but hath some way:
Time hath his turnes, and turnes there change,
what vnceth was now is not strange.

Prophesy found out by the fall of a wall, at S^t. Denins, written a hundred Yeares agone by Caleb Shilok an auntient Jew.

NEere sixteene hundred forty five,
The People that are then alive,
Of warres and troubles they shall heare
And put them in a deadly feare,
Mortall warres then shall wound,
Spread over Christian ground;
The raging Turke vowes to come,
Into all parts of Christendome,
Sole Monarch of the world to be,
By Mahomet he vaunts soundly,
Some certaine yeers he shall beare sway,
Yet God will have his Church alway:
Next Antichrist with triple Crowne,
And Babels Hore be troden downe:
The calling of the ancient Iewes
That did the Lord of Lords refuse,
Vnto the sheep-fold home shall come,
That strayed have long time from home:
One Shep-herd then, one flock, one fold shall be,
So ends the worlds Catastophree.

Great Jehovah send us peace,
Grant these bloody wars may cease:
Blesse the King and Parliament,
In unity for to consent:
The sacred Gospel to defend,
And thus my Almanack doth end.

FINIS.

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SHYLOCK TRACT (10 S. ix. 269).—I have just come across the following verses on the last page of a small quarto tract entitled 'A New Bloody Almanack for this insuing year 1645,' &c. The name of the author may be of some interest to students of Shakespeare:—

Prophesy found out by the fall of a wall, at | S[t] Denins, written a hundred Yeares agone by | Caleb Shilok an auntient Jew.

Neere sixteene hundred five,
The People that are then alive,
Of warres and troubles they shall heare
And put them in a deadly feare.
Mortall warres then shall wound,
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The raging Turke vowes to come,
Into all parts of Christendome,
Sole Monarch of the world to be,
By Mahomet he vaunts soundly,
Some certaine yeers he shall beare sway,
Yet God will have his church alway:
Next Antichrist with criple [triple?] Crowne,
And Babels Hore be troden downe:
The calling of the ancient Jewes
That did the Lord of Lords refuse,
Vnto the sheep-fold home shall come,
That strayed haue long time from home:
One Shep-herd then, one flock, one fold shall be,
So ends the worlds Catastophree [*sic*].

SHYLOCK TRACT (10 S. ix. 269; xi. 456).—There is an earlier reference to Caleb Shilock. In the British Museum there is

"Newes from Rome of two mightie armies..... the first of the great Sophy, the other of an Hebrew people.....from the mountaines of Caspij. [Signed, Signior Valesco.] Also certaine prophecies of a Jew called Caleb Shilock.....Translated out of Italian by W. W. Printed by I. R. for H. Gosson." [London, 1606.] 4to. C. 32 d.

Gosson, the publisher of this tract, was also the publisher of the first edition of 'Pericles.'

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester. JULY 24 1909